

THE AMENDED CLAIMS

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

1. (currently amended) A method for treating a spastic muscle~~strabismus~~, the method comprising the step of administering to a human patient a therapeutically effective amount of thea neurotoxic component of a botulinum toxin~~to thereby treat the spastic muscle~~~~substantially free of a botulinum toxin complex protein~~, wherein the neurotoxic component administered to the patient has been purified from a botulinum toxin obtained by fermenting *Clostridium botulinum*~~of the botulinum toxin~~:

- (a) ~~has a molecular weight of about 150 kilodaltons;~~
- (b) ~~comprises a short polypeptide chain of about 50 kD which is responsible for the toxic properties of the toxin by interfering with the exocytosis of acetylcholine;~~
- (c) ~~comprises a larger polypeptide chain of about 100 kD and is necessary to enable the neurotoxic component to bind to a presynaptic membrane; and~~
- (d) ~~the short polypeptide chain and the long polypeptide chain are linked together by means of a simple disulfide bridge.~~

2. (original) The method of claim 1 wherein the botulinum toxin is selected from the group consisting of botulinum toxin types A, B, C, D, E, F and G.

3. (canceled).

4. (original) The method of claim 1, wherein the botulinum toxin is botulinum toxin type A.

5. (currently amended) A method for treating a spastic muscle~~strabismus~~, the method comprising the step of administering to a human patient a therapeutically

effective amount of the a neurotoxic component of only a botulinum toxin type A,
to thereby treat the spastic muscle, wherein the neurotoxic component
administered to the patient has been purified from a botulinum toxin obtained by
fermenting *Clostridium botulinum*,

~~substantially free of a botulinum toxin complex protein,~~
 wherein the neurotoxic component of the botulinum toxin:

~~(a) has a molecular weight of about 150 kilodaltons,~~

~~(b) comprises a short polypeptide chain of about 50 kD which is~~
 responsible for the toxic properties of the toxin by interfering with the exocytosis
 of acetylcholine;

~~(c) comprises a larger polypeptide chain of about 100 kD and is necessary~~
 to enable the neurotoxic component to bind to a presynaptic membrane, and

~~(d) the short polypeptide chain and the long polypeptide chain are linked together~~
 by means of a simple disulfide bridge.

6-28. (cancelled).

29. (new) A method for treating a spastic muscle, the method comprising the
 step of administering to a patient a therapeutically effective amount of the
 neurotoxic component from a single botulinum toxin type selected from the group
 consisting of the botulinum toxin types A, B, C, D, E, F and G to thereby treat the
 spastic muscle, wherein the neurotoxic component administered to the patient
 has been purified from a botulinum toxin obtained by fermenting a *Clostridium*
botulinum bacterium.

30. (new) The method of claim 1 wherein the neurotoxic component has a
 molecular weight of about 150 kilodaltons.

31. (new) The method of claim 1, wherein the neurotoxic component is
 administered by intramuscular injection.

- 32. (new) The method of claim 1, wherein the spastic muscle is a facial muscle.
- 33. (new) The method of claim 1, wherein the spastic muscle is a jaw muscle.
- 34. (new) The method of claim 1, wherein the spastic muscle is a throat muscle.
- 35. (new) The method of claim 1, wherein the spastic muscle is a vocal chord muscle.
- 36. (new) The method of claim 1, wherein the spastic muscle is a leg muscle.
- 37. (new) The method of claim 36, wherein the spastic muscle is a thigh muscle.
- 38. (new) The method of claim 1, wherein the spastic muscle is a hand muscle.
- 39. (new) The method of claim 1, wherein the spastic muscle is a wrist muscle.
- 40. (new) The method of claim 1, wherein the spastic muscle is a forearm muscle.
- 41. (new) The method of claim 1, wherein the spastic muscle is a smooth muscle.
- 42. (new) The method of claim 41, wherein the smooth muscle is a sphincter.
- 43. (new) The method of claim 42, wherein the smooth muscle sphincter is a gastrointestinal system smooth muscle sphincter.

44. (new) The method of claim 42, wherein the smooth muscle sphincter is a urinary smooth muscle sphincter.
45. (new) The method of claim 42, wherein the smooth muscle sphincter is a rectal sphincter.
46. (new) The method of claim 5 wherein the neurotoxic component has a molecular weight of about 150 kilodaltons.
47. (new) The method of claim 5, wherein the neurotoxic component is administered by intramuscular injection.
48. (new) The method of claim 5, wherein the spastic muscle is a facial muscle.
49. (new) The method of claim 5, wherein the spastic muscle is a jaw muscle.
50. (new) The method of claim 5, wherein the spastic muscle is a throat muscle.
51. (new) The method of claim 5, wherein the spastic muscle is a vocal chord muscle.
52. (new) The method of claim 5, wherein the spastic muscle is a leg muscle.
53. (new) The method of claim 52, wherein the spastic muscle is a thigh muscle.
54. (new) The method of claim 5, wherein the spastic muscle is a hand muscle.
55. (new) The method of claim 5, wherein the spastic muscle is a wrist muscle.

56. (new) The method of claim 5, wherein the spastic muscle is a forearm muscle.
57. (new) The method of claim 5, wherein the spastic muscle is a smooth muscle.
58. (new) The method of claim 57, wherein the smooth muscle is a sphincter.
59. (new) The method of claim 58, wherein the smooth muscle sphincter is a gastrointestinal system smooth muscle sphincter.
60. (new) The method of claim 58, wherein the smooth muscle sphincter is a urinary smooth muscle sphincter.
61. (new) The method of claim 58, wherein the smooth muscle sphincter is a rectal sphincter.
62. (new) The method of claim 29 wherein the neurotoxic component has a molecular weight of about 150 kilodaltons.
63. (new) The method of claim 29, wherein the neurotoxic component is administered by intramuscular injection.
64. (new) The method of claim 29, wherein the spastic muscle is a facial muscle.
65. (new) The method of claim 29, wherein the spastic muscle is a jaw muscle.
66. (new) The method of claim 29, wherein the spastic muscle is a throat muscle.

67. (new) The method of claim 29, wherein the spastic muscle is a vocal chord muscle.
68. (new) The method of claim 29, wherein the spastic muscle is a leg muscle.
69. (new) The method of claim 68, wherein the spastic muscle is a thigh muscle.
70. (new) The method of claim 29, wherein the spastic muscle is a hand muscle.
71. (new) The method of claim 29, wherein the spastic muscle is a wrist muscle.
72. (new) The method of claim 29, wherein the spastic muscle is a forearm muscle.
73. (new) The method of claim 29, wherein the spastic muscle is a smooth muscle.
74. (new) The method of claim 73, wherein the smooth muscle is a sphincter.
75. (new) The method of claim 74, wherein the smooth muscle sphincter is a gastrointestinal system smooth muscle sphincter.
76. (new) The method of claim 74, wherein the smooth muscle sphincter is a urinary smooth muscle sphincter.
77. (new) The method of claim 74, wherein the smooth muscle sphincter is a rectal sphincter.